

高3数学 標準問題演習 8. 三角関数

1

I. $t^2(\sin\alpha + \sin\beta) + t + \sin\alpha\sin\beta = 0$ となる

$$t^2 - \frac{5}{6}t + \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

$$6t^2 - 5t + 1 = 0 \quad \frac{2}{3}x = 1$$

0.2 1.4 1.6 $\sin\alpha, \sin\beta$ あり

$$(2t-1)(3t-1)=0 \quad \therefore t = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore (\sin\alpha, \sin\beta) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

i) $(\sin\alpha, \sin\beta) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ のとき

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos\beta = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

より

$$\sin(\alpha+\beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

ii) $(\sin\alpha, \sin\beta) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ のとき

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \cos\beta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

より

$$\sin(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

II. a) $\cos\alpha + \cos\beta = 1$ より

$$(\cos\alpha + \cos\beta)^2 = 1$$

$$\cos^2\alpha + 2\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \cos^2\beta = 1 \quad \dots ①$$

$$\sin\alpha + \sin\beta = \sqrt{2} \text{ より}$$

$$(\sin\alpha + \sin\beta)^2 = 2$$

$$\sin^2\alpha + 2\sin\alpha\sin\beta + \sin^2\beta = 2 \quad \dots ②$$

①+② より

$$2 + 2(\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta) = 3$$

$$\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha-\beta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

b) $0 < \alpha - \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ より

$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \therefore \beta = \alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos\alpha + \cos\beta = 1 \text{ より}$$

$$\cos\alpha + \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1$$

$$\cos\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\alpha + \frac{3}{2}\cos\alpha = 1$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha + 3\cos\alpha = 2 \quad \dots ③$$

$$\sin\alpha + \sin\beta = \sqrt{2} \text{ より}$$

$$\sin\alpha + \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\sin\alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\alpha = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{2}\sin\alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\alpha = \sqrt{2} \quad \dots ④$$

③, ④ より

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{6}, \sin\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{3+\sqrt{6}}{6}, \sin\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

III. α と β の関係より

$$\begin{cases} \tan\alpha + \tan\beta = -5 \\ \tan\alpha \tan\beta = 6 \end{cases} \quad \dots \alpha, \beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta} = 1$$

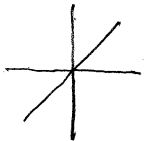
①より $\tan\alpha, \tan\beta < 0$ であるから

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha, \beta < 0 \text{ より}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{3}{4}\pi$$

<point>

1. 三角関数の値 (sin, cos, tan)



[2]

$$\sin(\alpha + \alpha) + \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha$$

任意の α で成り立つとすると

$$\alpha = 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ で成り立つと仮定}$$

$$\alpha = 0 \text{ とすると}$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 0 \dots ①$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ とすると}$$

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \sqrt{3} \dots ②$$

$$\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 1 \text{ より}$$

$$(-\sin \alpha)^2 + (\sqrt{3} - \cos \alpha)^2 = 1$$

$$1 - 2\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha + 3 = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \therefore \alpha = \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ とすると } ① \text{ より } \beta = -\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ と } \alpha < \beta \text{ に反するため}$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{6}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

② とすると 任意の α について

$$\sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha$$

と一致する

$$\therefore \alpha = -\frac{\pi}{6}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

<point>

1. 三辺の長さを

必要時に 係数や 中身の文字と係数の値をそろえる

注. 係数をそろえてはならない

[3]

$$d) A+B+C=\pi$$

$$A \leq B \leq C \text{ より}$$

$$A+B+C \geq A+A+A$$

$$\pi \geq 3A$$

$$\therefore A \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$0 < A \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ より}$$

$$0 < \tan A \leq \sqrt{3}$$

$$e) \tan C = \tan \{\pi - (A+B)\}$$

$$= -\tan(A+B)$$

$$= -\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

$$g) d) \text{ より } \tan A = 1$$

$$e) \text{ より}$$

$$\tan C = -\frac{1 + \tan B}{1 - \tan B}$$

$$\tan C(1 - \tan B) = -1 - \tan B$$

$$\tan B \tan C - \tan B - \tan C = 1$$

$$(\tan B - 1)(\tan C - 1) = 2$$

$$0 < B \leq C < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ と仮定}$$

$$0 < \tan B \leq \tan C, \tan C > \sqrt{3} \text{ より}$$

$$\tan B - 1 = 1, \tan C - 1 = 2$$

$$\therefore \tan B = 2, \tan C = 3$$

[4]

$$d) \cos 9\theta = \cos 4\theta$$

$$\cos 9\theta = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta$$

$$\cos 4\theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$= 2(2\cos^2 \theta - 1)^2 - 1$$

$$= 8\cos^4 \theta - 8\cos^2 \theta + 1$$

$$\text{より}$$

$$4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta = 8\cos^4 \theta - 8\cos^2 \theta + 1$$

$$8\cos^4 \theta - 4\cos^3 \theta - 8\cos^2 \theta + 3\cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

よって 4次方程式の1つは

$$8x^4 - 4x^3 - 8x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$e) \theta = \frac{2\pi}{7} \text{ とすると}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \quad 8 \quad -4 \quad -8 \quad 3 \quad 1 \\ 8 \quad 4 \quad -4 \quad -11 \quad 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\cos 4\theta = \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} = \cos(-\frac{6\pi}{7}) = \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} = \cos 3\theta$$

よって $\cos \theta$ は 4次方程式の1つである

$$8x^4 - 4x^3 - 8x^2 + 3x + 1$$

$$= (x-1)(8x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x - 1)$$

てあり

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \neq 1 \text{ であり } h$$

解は3次方程式の1つは

$$8a^3 + 4a^2 - 4a - 1 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}, \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} \text{ も } \textcircled{1} \text{ を満たす}$$

これは1つは1で

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{7}, \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}, \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} \text{ は互いに異なり}$$

これは②の方程式の異なる3解であり

解と係数の関係より

$$a = -\frac{1}{2}, h = \frac{1}{8}$$

<point>

1. 3条件. 4条件

4条件は矛盾

5

$$\textcircled{1} \cos 2\theta + 2\sin \theta - h = 0$$

$$1 - 2\sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta - h = 0$$

$$-2\sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta + 1 = h$$

$$t = \sin \theta \text{ とおくと } 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq t < 1 \text{ のとき}$$

$$1 \text{ のとき } t = 1 \text{ のとき}$$

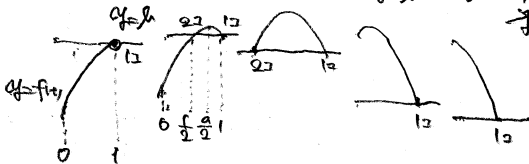
$$1 \text{ のとき } t = 1 \text{ のとき}$$

$$1 \text{ のとき } t = 1 \text{ のとき}$$

$$-2t^2 + 2t + 1 = h \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$f(t) = -2t^2 + 2t + 1 \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1) \text{ とおく}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{2} + 1 \quad \textcircled{1} \text{ を満たす } t \text{ は } y = f(t) \text{ と } y = h \text{ の交点の } t \text{ の値}$$



$f(t)$ が与えられたとき

$$h = f(t)$$

$$= 2a - 1$$

for $0 < a < 1$ and $t > 0$ and $0 < \frac{a}{2} < 1$ and $0 < a < 2$ and t .

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{1} \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{a}{2} < 1 \text{ and } 1 \leq a < 2 \text{ and } t$$

$$f(t) < h < \frac{a^2}{2} + 1$$

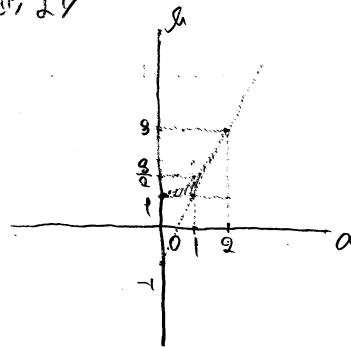
$$\therefore 2a - 1 < h < \frac{a^2}{2} + 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 < \frac{a}{2} < \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 0 < a < 1 \text{ and } t$$

$$f(t) < h < \frac{a^2}{2} + 1$$

$$\therefore 1 < h < \frac{a^2}{2} + 1$$

①, ②, ③



求める範囲は②の範囲

$t = 1$ のときは降下

6

$$f(a) = \sin(2a) - \sqrt{3}\cos(2a)$$

$$= 2\sin(2a - 60^\circ)$$

最大値

$$0 \leq a < 60^\circ \text{ のとき}$$

$$f(0^\circ) = 2\sin(2a - 60^\circ)$$

$$60^\circ \leq a < 150^\circ \text{ のとき}$$

$$2$$

$$150^\circ \leq a < 180^\circ \text{ のとき}$$

$$f(0^\circ) = 2\sin(2a - 60^\circ)$$

最小値

$$0 \leq a < 150^\circ \text{ のとき}$$

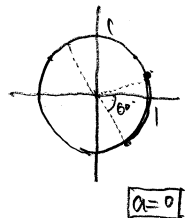
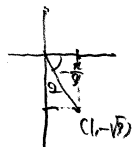
$$f(0^\circ) = 2\sin(2a - 60^\circ)$$

$$150^\circ \leq a < 180^\circ \text{ のとき}$$

$$f(0^\circ) = 2\sin(2a - 60^\circ)$$

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1. 3条件の矛盾



$$a = 0$$

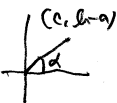
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$$f(x) = a \sin 2x + b \cos 2x + c \sin x \cos x$$

$$= a \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + b \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{c}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ c \sin 2x + (b-a) \cos 2x + (a+b) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \sqrt{(a-b)^2 + c^2} \sin(2x + \alpha) + a+b \}$$



2/

$$\frac{1}{2} \{ a+b + \sqrt{(a-b)^2 + c^2} \} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{1}{2} \{ a+b + \sqrt{(a-b)^2 + c^2} \}$$

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

$$\frac{1}{2} \{ a+b + \sqrt{(a-b)^2 + c^2} \} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \{ a+b + \sqrt{(a-b)^2 + c^2} \} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \{ a+b + \sqrt{(a-b)^2 + c^2} \} = 4 \dots ①$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \{ a+b + \sqrt{(a-b)^2 + c^2} \} = -2 \dots ②$$

①+② 2/

$$a+b = 1 \dots ③$$

①+③ 2/ ②+③ 2/

①-③ 2/

$$\sqrt{(a-b)^2 + c^2} = 3$$

$$(a-b)^2 + c^2 = 9$$

$$\therefore (a-b)^2 = 9 - c^2$$

$$(a-b)^2 \geq 0 \text{ 2/}$$

$$9 - c^2 \geq 0 \therefore -3 \leq c \leq 3$$

2. 2/

$$a-b = \pm \sqrt{9 - c^2} \dots ④$$

③, ④ 2/

$$a = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \sqrt{9 - c^2})$$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{9 - c^2} \leq 3, a \text{ is real 2/}$$

$$a = 0, 1, 2, -1$$

$$\therefore (a, b, c) = (0, 1, \pm 2\sqrt{5}), (1, 0, \pm 2\sqrt{5}), (2, -1, 0), (-1, 2, 0) \text{ 2/}$$

8

$$d, t = \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha$$

$$= 2 \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq \pi \text{ 2/ } -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ 2/}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq 2 \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq 2$$

$$\therefore -1 \leq t \leq 2 \text{ 2/}$$

$$e/ y = \sqrt{3} \sin 2x \cos 2x - 2a(\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x) + 4$$

$$t = \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha \text{ 2/}$$

$$t^2 = 3 \sin^2 \alpha - 2\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$= 2 - \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} - \sqrt{3} \sin 2\alpha + 1$$

$$\therefore -\sqrt{3} \sin 2\alpha - \cos 2\alpha = t^2 - 2$$

2, 2

$$y = (t^2 - 2) - 2at + 4$$

$$= t^2 - 2at + 2 \text{ 2/}$$

$$g/ y = t^2 - 2at + 2 \quad (-1 \leq t \leq 2)$$

$$= (t-a)^2 - a^2 + 2$$

$$a \leq -1, a \geq 2 \text{ 2/ } y \text{ is increasing, decreasing 2/}$$

$$-1 < a < 2$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 6 \text{ 2/ } y \text{ is increasing 2/}$$

$$f(0) \geq 0 \text{ 2/ } f(-1) \leq 6 \text{ 2/ } f(2) \leq 6$$

$$\begin{cases} -a^2 + 2 \geq 0 \\ 2a + 2 \leq 6 \\ -4a + 6 \leq 6 \end{cases} \therefore -\sqrt{2} \leq a \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore a \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore a \geq 0$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq a \leq \sqrt{2} \text{ 2/}$$

$$d/ t = 2 \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6}) \quad (0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi)$$

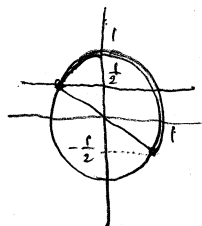
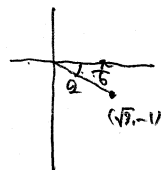
$$-1 \leq t < 1, t = 2 \text{ 2/ 2/}$$

$$1 < t \leq 2 \text{ 2/ } 1 < t \leq 2 \text{ 2/}$$

$$1 \leq t < 2 \text{ 2/ } 1 \leq t < 2 \text{ 2/}$$

$$1 < t \leq 2 \text{ 2/ } 1 < t \leq 2 \text{ 2/}$$

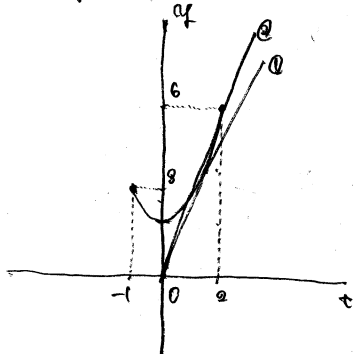
$$2 \text{ 2/}$$



$$t^2 Qat + Q = 0 \dots (1)$$

$$t^2 Q = Qat$$

② 満たす t は $y = t^2 Q$ と $y = Qat$ の交点の t 座標に等しいから



① $y = t^2 Q$ と $y = Qat$ のグラフを t と y の平面に描くと

$$y = t^2 Q \quad \therefore a = \sqrt{Q}$$

② $y = Qat$ の $(2,4)$ を通るから

$$4 = 2a \quad \therefore a = \frac{Q}{2}$$

③ $\sqrt{2} < a \leq \frac{Q}{2}$

[9]

$$d) \sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$e) \cos \theta = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$b) y = \frac{2t - (1+t^2)}{(1-t^2) + (1+t^2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (t^2 + 2t - 1)$$

$$a) y = -\frac{1}{2} (t-1)^2$$

$$0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ \quad 0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{3}$$



$t=1$ のとき $\theta = 90^\circ$

最小値 $0 \quad \theta = 0^\circ$

$t=0$ のとき $\theta = 0^\circ$

最大値 $-\frac{1}{2} \quad \theta = 120^\circ$

<point>

1. 19の値を求めよ。

[10]

$$d) \cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \quad \therefore \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$e) \cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$A+B+C = \pi \quad \therefore A+B = \pi - C$$

$$= 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi - C}{2} \right) \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{A-B}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore -1 < \cos \frac{A-B}{2} < 1$$

$$\leq 2 \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = 1 \quad \therefore A+B = 0$$

$$\frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \quad \therefore A=B$$

$$g) \cos A + \cos B + \cos C$$

$$\leq 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} + \cos C = 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$$

$$f(x) = -2 \left(\sin \frac{C}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{2} = f(x)$$

$$\sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{C}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \therefore C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

② $A=B=C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ のとき $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = \frac{3}{2}$

<point>

1. 和積公式

2. 積和公式の逆用